

Taxpayer's Convention.

President Porter was then conducted to the chair, and addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I am glad to see around me so many of the good men and true, to whom South Carolina in her better days was glad to confer her honor, and who are now as faithful as they ever have been. My only regret is, that the occasion is not more happy and pleasant. To rebuke corruption in high places, and to be obliged to take measures to save ourselves from irretrievable ruin, is a duty by no means pleasant. As it has been placed upon us, let us discharge it manfully and with fidelity. The fundamental law of the State and the United States secures to the people the right to assemble peaceably, and to seek by all lawful means redress for their grievances. We are assembled in such a manner and for such a purpose. It is admitted by fair-minded men of all parties that there are great public grievances, and that by their presence, there has been called into existence such a Convention as this—a Convention unprecedented in all the history of the State—a Convention to secure to ourselves a proper share in a representative government. We have no legislative power; we are simply an advisory body; but we can inquire and investigate; we can collect an embody investigation; we can recommend to the people, who have conferred upon us this trust, such measures as we deem necessary for their security in the future. Let there be fairness and justice. If we "nothing extenuate," let us set down naught in malice. The first great wrong is the increase in the public debt—an extraordinary increase, as is admitted on all hands. The people of the State are entitled to know and must know the amount of that debt. They must know what is the actual as well as the contingent liability of the State of South Carolina. That the application of the public moneys have been extravagant, wild and profligate, admits of no doubt, it is without question; and, perhaps, never in the history of a people was there an instance where this recklessness and profligacy was more shamelessly apparent. Corruption vaunts itself in the light of day, and assumes to itself the garb of honesty. If these things are not checked and rebuked, they will result not only in demoralization, but in bankruptcy and ruin. The credit of the State is dearer to none than it is to us. It has been our traditional policy to keep and hold the public credit, not only unquestioned, but unsuspected. We mean not repudiation, but we do so openly and in a solemn manner, to give notice that the public credit of South Carolina has been strained to the most extreme point, and that whatever obligations financiers take, they must take them at their own peril. Let me admonish you to the prudent and wise; to avoid party politics. For every fair-minded man who is willing to put his seal of disapproval on corruption, or is willing to go with us in correcting abuses, we have a welcoming hand. Those men are our friends, and should be welcomed to our ranks. The late war left this people almost impoverished. Upon the issue of the war, one of the most valuable species of property—more than one-half of what was left the people—was stricken out at a blow. Never were there a people on the face of the earth who were more entitled to sympathy than the people of South Carolina. In the name of that people, much abused, almost ruined, I call upon you to bring to your aid your noblest efforts at this time.

Colonel Richard Lathers then addressed the Convention. Referring to Sterling Fund bill, with which his name had been connected referring to his visit to Columbia during the session of the Legislature, I came to Columbia with a great desire to do something for the bonds of the State. This bill was then before the House. I examined the bill, and saw that although it might cost the State more than it should to negotiate the loan, that it was a good thing. I was so rejoiced to see the bright prospects of the passage of this bill, that I called upon the Governor, and made certain propositions to him. I proposed that a committee consisting of the Governor of the State, Baring Brothers, of London, Brown Brothers, of New York, and Mr. G. A. Trenholm, of Charleston, should be appointed to negotiate the loan. The Governor accepted my proposition, and said it would be a great favor if I would remain over a day or two and address two committees. I proposed, then, that the committee suggested by me should hold over for twenty years, the limit of the bill. The great objection to the bill in its present form was that no one knew the extent of the public debt of the State, and knew still less about the men who were to make the negotiations for this fund. In support of his views, he read the protest of the members of the House and Senators against the passage of the bill. I added: "What possible evidence could we use the more strongly to oppose this loan? The fire loan stock of 1838, was taken up and a comparison drawn between the pledge then made by the State Government and that to be made under the bill. The former had been violated, and the moneys pledged had been appropriated for other purposes by the present Legislature.

He was amazed "that those soundbells on the other side, who were denouncing this meeting, should do so merely in order to get more money for their own uses." He referred to the system of "shinning," and

entered into a lucid explanation of it. The State Government had been pursuing a system of that kind for the past three years. Accounts of corruption, etc., had gone North and tended to put down the price of bonds. Lands had been purchased in large quantities at enormous prices to give away to the favorites of the Government and the State had been a loser to the amount of \$600,000. He referred to certain tables which had appeared this morning in a "certain Radical sheet," and excused the partial incorrectness of his own tables, by asserting that it was understood at the time he made them, that it was difficult to get at the facts perfectly. The other side had given them a mass of figures at the last moment, which he thought, were "fixed up." The assets had all been marked up, and the liabilities all marked down. The assets of the State had gone down from \$400,000,000 to \$183,000,000, and the liabilities were increased \$2,000,000. The taxes were increased many hundred fold. He closed by advising that the committee hold over as a permanent body, if not in continuous session, and gave notice that he would introduce a resolution to that effect. Such a body in attendance at the seat of Government would have a salutary effect in checking all manner of abuses.

Col. J. P. Thomas and Hon. A. P. Aldrich were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention. Hon. D. A. January, of Missouri, and Hon. Mr. Miller of Georgia, were invited to seats upon the floor.

General Butler offered a resolution, agreed to, that a committee of eleven be appointed by the chair to confer with his excellency Governor Scott, in pursuance of the fourth resolution of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of the city of Charleston, and report to this Convention in writing or otherwise.

Col. Ellison S. Keitt offered a series of resolutions, relative to the selection of delegates to proceed to Washington and memorialize the President and Congress relative to the condition of things in this State; which were laid on the table.

Mr. Warley introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that it be referred to the Executive Committee to inquire and report upon what terms, and for what consideration, the making and execution of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and other companies, of a mortgage to Henry Clews, Henry Gourdin and Geo. S. Cameron, to secure the payment of certain bonds, was ratified and confirmed by the Legislature, and the said mortgage declared to be a lien prior to that of the State on all property described in said mortgage, and on the entire line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and on all other properties of the several companies, they, or either of them, may hereafter acquire." That the committee be instructed to report what action, if any, can be taken by this body to prevent the subordination of the State's lien upon the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and the entire properties of the other companies, to the junior claims of private individuals.

General Gary offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of seven be appointed to memorialize the Governor and the Legislature of this State as to the expediency of repeal or modifying the election laws of this State, and that said committee do report upon the expediency of adopting the cumulative system as will protect the rights of minorities.

The chair appointed as the committee to confer with the Governor, Messrs. M. C. Butler, C. Jones, G. Cannon, B. W. Ball, W. H. Wallace, Richard Lathers, P. F. Warley, G. A. Trenholm, E. J. Scott, C. W. Dudley and T. C. Weatherly.

Mr. Ball introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee appointed to confer with the Governor be further instructed to consult with him and to ascertain to what extent the County offices have been increased unnecessarily, with a view to retrenchment and reform.

On motion of Col. Cash, it was resolved that the Governor be invited to a seat on the floor.

Hon. G. Cannon introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee appointed to confer with the Governor be further instructed to ascertain from him the amount of bonds he has signed, and what disposition has been made of them.

At 2 P. M., the Convention took a recess until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President read a communication from J. L. Negal, Comptroller-General, stating that he had sent copies of his annual report, and also circulars, showing the condition of the funded debt of the State.

Mr. C. W. Dudley, after a few prefatory remarks, demonstrating the unwise steps which the people of the State had taken in reference to their relation to the General Government, the refusal to adopt the fourteenth amendment, etc., and showing the utter inadequacy of this Convention or the tax-payers of the State to effect any relief from the evils that oppress us without the co-operation of the colored people, and speaking hopefully of their willingness to assist and act justly, introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the people of the State meditate no resistance whatever to the Government of the United States, and intend in respect thereto to conduct themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That however distasteful the reconstruction measures have been to the Southern mind, we now view them as final-

ities, and recognize the duty of obeying them in letter and in spirit; and, as far as in our power lies, to make that duty pleasant.

Resolved, That we look to time and to peaceful agencies, only, for the solution of any difficulties that now exist, or in the administration of the public offices of this State; and we entertain the belief that all the changes and modifications that may be desired in that connection can and will be effected by the quiet influence of an enlightened public opinion.

Resolved, That the exigencies of the times demand from the people other efforts than those intended to promote the success of any party, their true interests consisting in uniting with good citizens of any and all parties in promoting the welfare of every section and of every class of the people.

Resolved, That we deprecate any and all local disturbances arising out of the irritation consequent upon the supposed maladministration of public affairs in the State, and we appeal to the people to respect the laws and to look to them only for the redress of their grievances.

Mr. F. P. Warley offered resolutions, that the Convention exhort the people of the State to abstain from all acts of violence, and to rely upon the law and other proper agencies for the redress of those grievances, of which they justly complain; that his Excellency the Governor having expressed a desire to appoint good men to office, it is but due to him that the citizens of each County should confer with him fully in reference to the fitness of his appointees to office; that we recommend to the people throughout the State, without reference to political parties, to assemble and petition the Legislature to repeal useless and obnoxious laws. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain offered a resolution, that the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the alleged acts of public violence, and report such plans as they may deem best for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of all the citizens of the State.

On motion of Mr. Warley, it was resolved, That when the Convention adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 12 M.

Mr. Chamberlain offered a resolution, that a committee of five be appointed to examine into the account between the State and the Financial Agent in New York, and that they call upon the Governor for his aid and authority in prosecuting the Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the Executive Committee: James Chestnut, Johnson Hagood, Thos. Y. Simmons, C. W. Dudley, E. B. C. Cash, F. P. Warley, A. P. Aldrich, Henry Gourdin, H. C. Smart, Wm. Wallace, R. L. McCaughrin, T. J. Goodwyn, J. L. Westmoreland, A. H. Davaga, A. B. Woodruff.

GRAMMATICAL AND SOCIAL.—It has been said that in theory sometimes man is a noun and woman simply an adjective that agrees with the noun. I believe, however, the case is otherwise. In practice, man is a noun of the masculine gender; and he is also a noun in the objective case governed by the verb woman. Practically, women govern men all over the world. You or I may not admit it openly, and some of you may make vehement protestations to the contrary; but what is the actual state of things? In India ninety-nine husbands out of every hundred are practically governed by their wives. Is not that the case in England, too, and in all civilized countries? From early infancy to mature age, the influence of mother, sister, or wife, and female society generally has always contended to be felt and prized. By their gentle, soft sweet tempers women exert an irresistible influence over men. If, then, we must be governed by women, are they to govern absolutely in all matters? No. In those things where man excels women, let man's voice be heard; where woman excels man let her voice be heard. The true prosperity of society depends on the harmony of the sexes.—Keshab Chauder Sen.

There is a structure, which every body is building, young and old, each one for himself. It is called character, and in every act of life is a stone. If day by day we be careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end we will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But as one leak will sink a ship, and one flaw break a chain, so one mean, dishonorable, untruthful act or word will forever leave its influence on our characters. Then let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one by one the days grow into noble years, as they slowly pass, will rise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.

A German editor is in luck. Twenty-four heathen Chinese walked into his sanctum the other day, through the medium of an interpreter paid cash down for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper.—The editor wondered greatly what they wanted of an English paper, not being able to read it, and was informed that they took it for the "picture" in it, the paper having Costar's rat cut, a catarrh cut, a guano trade mark, and an umbrella "picture."

A Scotchman who had put up at an inn was asked in the morning how he had slept: "Ah, man," replied Donald, "nae vera well, either; but I was muckle better off than the bugs, for de'il a one o'them closed an e'e the hale night."

Acts And Joint Resolutions,

Passed by the Legislature
SESSION 1870 AND 1871.

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH A NEW JUDICIAL AND ELECTION COUNTY FROM PORTIONS OF THE COUNTIES OF BARNWELL, EDGEFIELD, LEXINGTON AND ORANGEBURG, TO BE KNOWN AS AIKEN COUNTY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a new Judicial and Election County, with its seat of justice located at the town of Aiken, which County shall be known as Aiken County, shall be formed, and is hereby authorized to be formed, from portions of the present Counties of Barnwell, Edgefield, Lexington and Orangeburg, with the metes and bounds hereinafter described, to wit: commencing at the mouth of Fox's Creek, in Edgefield County, where it empties into Savannah River, thence in a straight line to where the South branch of Chincupeep Falls Creek, (a tributary of the North Edisto River) intersects the Edgefield and Lexington line; thence down said creek to where it empties into the North Fork of the Edisto River, and down the said North fork to where the dividing line between Lexington and Orangeburg Counties (running from Big Beaver Creek to the North fork of the Edisto) touches said river; thence in a straight line to the head of Tinker's Creek, in Barnwell County; thence down said creek to where it empties into the Upper Three Runs, and down said Runs Creek to where it empties into the Savannah River; thence up the Savannah River to the initial point at the mouth of Fox's Creek.

SEC. 2. That Frank Annin, M. F. Maloney, P. R. Rivers, J. L. Jamison, E. Ferguson, J. N. Hayne, E. J. C. Wood, P. R. Rockwell, J. A. Greene, W. H. Reedish and B. Byas, be, and are hereby, appointed Commissioners to run out and properly make and define the said boundary lines, with the assistance of two competent surveyors, to be selected by them.

SEC. 3. That S. J. Lee, Frank Annin, P. R. Rivers, C. D. Hayne, John Woolley, E. J. C. Wood, J. N. Hayne, Levi Chavis, W. H. Reedish and J. H. Cornish, be, and are hereby, appointed Commissioners to provide suitable buildings for the several Courts and County officers, and to select and purchase, or procure sites for the usual public buildings, and to contract for and superintend the erection of the Court House and Jail thereon; and that said public buildings shall be built at the expense of the citizens of said County, and to meet the said demands, a special tax on the assessed value of real and personal property in said County be levied.

SEC. 4. That an election shall be held in the County of Aiken, as established by this Act, on the third Wednesday of October, A. D. 1872, for members of the General Assembly, and the regular County Officers provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State, and the officers so elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, be required to give bond, with sureties, as is now or may be required by law.

SEC. 5. That until the next apportionment of Representatives, the representation of the several Counties of this State affected by this Act shall remain as now established.

SEC. 6. That the County of Aiken be, and it is hereby, attached to the Third Congressional District, and shall form part and parcel of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and that the regular terms of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas shall be held in the Town of Aiken, on the second Monday of January, May and September of each year, and that the Justices of the Peace, Constables, in the several Counties affected by this Act, who shall be in office at the time this Act goes into effect, shall continue in office until their successors shall have been elected, and shall have been qualified: Provided, however, That the Justices of the Peace and Constables now in office shall, from and after the time this Act goes into effect, be confined and limited in their official capacity, duty and power to the limits of their respective Counties, as altered by this Act, and the said officers residing in Aiken County shall, in like manner, be restricted in their official function to said County of Aiken.

SEC. 7. That from and after the fourth day of October, A. D. 1872, all suits pending in the Courts of Barnwell, Edgefield, Lexington and Orangeburg, of which the defendants reside in those portions of the said Counties now established as the County of Aiken, and all indictments now pending in the Courts of said Counties, where the offence was committed in those parts of the said Counties now established as the County of Aiken, shall be transferred to the dockets of the Courts of the said County of Aiken, and all records, commissions, and other papers belonging to any of the said suits or indictments, together with all the legal incidents thereunto appertaining, shall be transferred to the Clerk of the Court of the said County of Aiken, and all writs and other processes already issued and made returnable to the full term of the Courts of Barnwell, Edgefield, Lexington and Orangeburg, where the defendants in the said case reside in the parts of the said Counties now established as the County of Aiken, shall be as valid and effectual as though they had been issued to the full

term of the Court of the County of Aiken; and the service of such processes by the Sheriff of any of the said Counties shall be as good and effectual as a service to the full Term of the Court of the said County of Aiken; and all such writs and processes shall be transferred by the Clerks of the Courts of the said Counties to the Clerk of the Court of the County of Aiken.

SEC. 8. That the Board of Jury Commissioners of Barnwell, Edgefield, Lexington and Orangeburg Counties, be, and are hereby, required to prepare and furnish to the Board of Jury Commissioners of Aiken County on or before the fourth Monday of October, 1872, separate lists of persons liable to serve as jurors, and residing in the limits of the said Counties, as altered by this Act. From the lists so furnished to the Board of Jury Commissioners of Aiken County shall be drawn, in accordance with law, the Petit and Grand Jurors, and takersmen of the Courts to be holden in Aiken County, in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and the jurors so drawn are hereby declared lawful jurors, to all intents and purposes.

Approved March 10, 1871.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

Dr. J. B. S., of Newmarket, Va., writes the Country Gentleman as follows: Some time since I concluded to write to you concerning hog cholera. I think I have discovered a specific for that disease.—Believing it to be a blood disease, (from my observation of it, which has been considerable,) and very similar to diphtheria in the human species, I have treated it very successfully in a similar manner to my treatment of diphtheria in mankind.

Clorate of Potash is the great remedy. It contains a great deal of oxygen, and at once improves the impoverished condition of the blood. I give it with turpentine rendered soluble by rubbing up with gum arabic, and then adding water, and giving it to the hogs with bran.—None of the above medicines are poison ous, therefore can be given without being very particular as to quantity; hence I have not given my formula. Where the mucous membranes have been involved in any disease, turpentine was used advantageously, but the great remedy in hog cholera, on which I rely with implicit confidence, is clorate of potash. I cured a lot of about one hundred hogs of my own raising by the use of this remedy, and prevented the disease from spreading on my farm.

A new medical paper, called The Doctor, has appeared in London. It is to be "taken weekly."

Ail Bennington, Vermont, has been amazed by the phenomenon of lightning in a snow storm; one horse, in particular, was much struck by it.

Bad company is like a nail driven into a post, which after the first or second blow, may be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven up to the head, the pinchers cannot take hold to draw it out, but which can only be done by the destruction of the wood.

ANY neglect of duty is inevitably followed by a loss of strength, every sin impairs our growth, and every repentance cannot wholly remove its effect upon us.

A breakfast of codfish and an indiarubber coat will keep a man dry all day.

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls are slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which even dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

TALKING.—Never hold any one by the button, or the hand in order to be heard out; for if people are unwilling to hear you, it is better to hold your tongue than to hold them.

That accounts for it—Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for nature's forming him so ugly "Nature was not to blame," said he "When I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood; but my nurse swapped me away for another boy, just to please a friend of hers, whose child was rather homely looking."

REV. WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
COL. J. B. PALMER, } Vice Presidents.
COL. J. P. THOMAS, }

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spartanburg, April 12, 1870.

A BRANCH of this Bank has been permanently established in town. Our office is in the Store building of D. W. Moore. We are prepared to do a general Banking business. Money will be received on deposit and interest paid. All sums on deposit will be promptly paid with interest. Checks on Columbia, Charleston, New York &c., can always be had, at the Branch Bank. Exchange, Bonds, Stocks, Coupons, Gold Silver and old Bank bills, bought and sold. Advancements on cotton and other produce made. This branch has been established here for the convenience of the people. We invite the patronage of the Farmers and Traders men and the public generally of this County, and adjacent Counties of North Carolina.

Finance Board—S. BORO, Chairman.
G. GANNON
CAPT. S. MEANS
JOHN H. EVINS, Solicitor.

MARBLE WORKS AT THE BACK OF COURT HOUSE, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

THE subscriber is prepared to make any kind of Italian and American MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., from original and selected designs. His prices are lower than any in the State, quality of material and workmanship considered. Call and see specimens of his work before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN GEDDES Agent.

NEW FIRM.

WE expect to be in a few days at our new Stand on Main Street, at Thomsons' shops, as we have, bought them and are refitting them and building new shops, &c.

We have NEW BUGGIES and WAGONS on hand, the best of workmen to make more, and we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and warrant it as good as the best.

This is the close of the first year, and we are thankful for past favors and patronage of our friends and customers, hoping continuance of patronage. We are determined to give satisfaction in all our work.

Threshers made and repaired to order.
I. H. CANTRELL,
W. L. PARKER.

January 12, 1871.—47 ft.

Cotton Seed Oil.

NOTHING else in the world will make a cow DO HER BEST, in either quantity or quality. Feed not over four pints at each meal, and your own cow will convince you. Price \$30.00 per ton, cash with order, with discount for larger quantities.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
Oil Meal and Bone Fertilizer, furnished at \$35.00 per ton cash. Cotton Seed bought or contracted for to be delivered in July and August.

March 2 1f

D. R. HUDSON.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to do all work entrusted to him with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
His shop will be found next door to Hargis & Co. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

Oct 6 34 1f

J. M. WILLIAMS,

CABINET MAKER,

CHURCH STREET,
Spartanburg, So. Ca.

THE subscriber has commenced this business in all its branches, and asks the patronage of his friends and the public. He continues to manufacture his light and

Handsome Bedsteads,
which have found such ready sale. They will be constantly kept on hand, made in every variety of style desired.

Feb 23 1

WM. SHEPHERD & Co.,

No. 24, HAYNE STREET CHARLESTON, S. C.

DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES, RANGES, AND HEATING STOVES.

Pictures of Stoves, with prices and description, will be sent upon application.

June 30—20 1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,

BY HUGHES & THOMPSON,

UNION C. H.

THIS House has been thoroughly renovated and furnished with new Furniture, and is now open for the reception of visitors, and no pains will be spared to make it comfortable and pleasant to all who may patronize us. The

Large Brick Stable
has been thoroughly repaired, and all stock will be carefully attended by faithful Ostlers.

THE BAR ROOM
will be supplied with the best Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Our terms will be moderate, and we invite a share of public patronage.

W. G. HUGHES,
H. J. THOMSON.

Jan 27 50 6m

Dissolution Notice.

THIS day the copartnership of I. H. CANTRELL & M. F. BARNETT is dissolved by mutual consent, which firm was known by the name of

I. H. Cantrell & Co.

All notes and accounts belonging to said firm is in the hands of I. H. CANTRELL for collection, and earnestly request all of our customers, who owe us to come forward and make settlements at once, as we must settle with our creditors.

The indebtedness of the firm will be paid by I. H. CANTRELL.

The business will be carried on now by the firm, which will be known by the name of CANTRELL & PARKER.

I. H. CANTRELL,
W. L. PARKER.

Jan 12 46 1f.

LAGER BEER,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

CHURCH STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A. SCHOPPAUL.

THOS. E. GREGG, Cashier.
JOEL FOSTER, Assistant Cashier